

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE IDEALS.

From the German of Schiller.

BY HOWARD WORCESTER GILBERT.

No wilt du trennen von mir schieden, &c.

No wilt thou part from me part  
With all thy glorious dreams so high,  
With griefs and joys that filled the heart,  
With all inexorably dy?  
Can nought, sweet time, life's golden day,  
Thy parting hour delay to me?  
In vain!—thy hand still hastes away  
To that dark sea—eternity!

All quenched ere now those suns serene  
That beamed upon my pathway fair;  
The ideals, with entrancing mein,  
Are melted in the silent air;  
'Tis gone that sweet faith of a day,  
In beings bright of which I dreamed—  
To cold reality a prey  
All that so fair and god-like seemed.

As erst with warm and long embrace  
Pygmalion clasped the lifelike stone,  
Till in the marble's death-cold face  
Deep feeling glowed to meet his own—  
So twined I Nature in my arms  
With young desire, and her caressed,  
Till she began, with living charms,  
To breathe upon my poet-breast.

And sharing thoughts that in me burned,  
The silent found a language dear—  
The kiss of love me returned,  
And every heart-voice paused to hear.  
Then lived for me the tree, the rose,  
With silver fall the fountain sang,  
And e'en the soulless from repose  
Awoke as round life's echo rang.

Then with almighty efforts spread  
A restless soul the narrow breast—  
In deed and word abroad to tread,  
Panting for eye in wild unrest.  
How fair this world was fashioned ere  
The hidden bud to burst was seen;  
How little had unfolded there—  
That little, oh! how poor and mean!

By bravest courage winged now,  
O'erjoyed, in fancy's dreams at play,  
Without a care to cloud his brow,  
How sprang the youth upon life's way.  
Even to the blue air's palest star  
Ambition bore him wild and free,  
Naught was so high and naught so far  
But reached her wings its radiance!

To all how lightly was he borne—  
To him what burden was too sore?  
How danced before life's car at morn  
The convoy gay—and still before  
Love with his guerdon sweet was there,  
And Fortune with her garland bright,  
And Fame with stately crown so fair,  
And Truth in sunlike splendor white.

But, oh! upon life's middle way  
That convoy light were seen to flee!  
They faithless turned their steps away  
And one by one were lost to me!  
Light-footed Fortune heartless fled—  
Unquenched the thirst for love of youth—  
And doubt's dark clouds their shadows shed  
Around the sunny form of Truth.

I saw the holy crown of Fame  
Defiled upon the common brow,  
Ah! all to soon—a fleeting name—  
Vanished Love's time forever now!  
And still grew, and yet more still,  
The lonely and forsaken way,  
And Hope scarce cast, through clouds of ill,  
Upon my path her palest ray.

Of all that gay and joyous train  
Who lingered loving, ever near,  
Concealing me, 'mid shadows vain,  
Unto the gloomy House of Fear!  
Then, Friendship, with thy gentle hand,  
Who healest every feverish wound,  
Who shut'st life's barrens—mild and bland—  
Thou whom I early sought and found,

And thou who glad with her art wed,  
While heavy storms are lowering there,  
Dear Industry, unwearied,  
Slow toiling yet destroying ne'er,  
Who giv'st, to true life's work sublime  
But bite for mine, 'mid gloom and tears,  
Yet from the mighty debt of time  
Post cancel minutes, days, and years.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

### WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN PARLIAMENT.

We mentioned some time ago the intention expressed by Lord Lyndhurst of giving, at some fitting occasion, his views on the matter of the legal condition of women in England. This opportunity offered itself on the 21st inst. month, on the occasion of the Lord Chancellor (Cranworth) moving the second reading of his Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. Our readers perhaps know that in England man and wife can be unmarried again only by the intervention of the one power of Parliament, which, the lawyers say, can do anything except make a man a woman, or a woman a man. However this may be, Parliament is the only power of weight enough to make a man and woman two after the fact, and has accordingly been within very narrow limits as to the exercise of this not of sovereignty. Adultery is the only cause recognized as of sufficient gravity to justify a divorce, and the applicant for one must have obtained a decree of separation a *mensa et thoro* in the Ecclesiastical Court (the only remedy for the wrong the laws recognize), and also a verdict for damages in a suit at law. This being a process costing from £700 to £1,000, is one for the husband only. During a century and a half, there have been but four divorces granted on the application of the wife. Two of these were cases in which the wife's sister was the party in the crime, and another that of Miss Turner, a young heiress, whom Edward Gibson Wakefield abducted some five and twenty or thirty years ago and married.

The Lord Chancellor's bill proposed to erect a new tribunal, consisting of the Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the Ecclesiastical Judge of Probate, to have charge of all matters between man and wife. This court to have the power of granting divorces a *mensa et thoro* with an appeal to the House of Lords, leaving the husband also his remedy at Common Law. The causes of the different degrees of divorce were not to be different from those now admitted, and the husband only was to have the right to claim a full divorce, the wife being left just in the condition the law now leaves her. Lord Lyndhurst very justly regarded this as a very one-sided and imperfect reform. He moved the reference of the bill to a Select Committee, to report such changes as might be thought advisable. His Lordship spoke for a space of more than two hours on the disgraceful state of English law as regards women. He described with great feeling the condition of a wife who had obtained a separation from bed and board for her husband's infidelity. If any personal property falls to her, it becomes her outright—

If real estate, he has a life interest in it. If she can anything, he may take it from her. If she be libeled or injured in any way, she has no right to sue at the law for redress. She can make no contract. Virtually she is an outlaw, and all for no fault of her own. And in action of *crimen con-* the wife, though the party most deeply interested, can have no voice and no hearing. The husband may take a verdict by agreement with the defendant, and thus blast the character of his wife by collusion. This had been done in cases in which the innocence of the wife was afterwards proved beyond the possibility of doubt. The case of Lord Byron, though not quoted by Lord Lyndhurst, illustrates a portion of his strictures. Being separated from his wife in about a year after marriage, Mr. Moore tells us, if we are not mistaken, that he did not intend at first to take any portion of Lady Byron's property for his own use. But being much pressed for money, he did finally, and pretty soon, resort to it, and drew, we think, £4,000 per annum from her resources for his purposes and those of his favorite Italian friends.

Lord Lyndhurst claimed for women an equal right to be divorced from their husbands for sufficient cause, that men had to be divorced from their wives. And he would extend the causes of divorce beyond the single offense of conjugal infidelity. Gross cruelty, and other causes, could not be enumerated, but which ought to be sufficient to call for this relief, should be added, at the discretion of a competent tribunal. He cited the law of Scotland, where divorce, as well as matrimony, is on a totally different footing from what obtains in England, and its operation, to show that the ill effects which were feared from a more humane law on this subject were merely illusory. He might also have quoted that of this country, in most of the States of which the law of divorce stands much as he would make it in England, and we apprehend that the marriage relation is as much respected, and the law of divorce as little abused, as in our country whatever it is. Of course, we speak only of the civilized parts of the country. How it may be in the barbarian regions of Slavery, where marriage is prohibited to more than half the inhabitants, we cannot affirm. Lord Brougham recommended the bill, and Lord Lyndhurst seconded it, and proceeded to say: "It was superfluous and impertinent to dwell a minute longer on these gross injustices, cruelties, and inhumanities, which were practiced upon married women under the present law. Unless some redress were afforded, we must be content to be held up to mankind as pretending to live in a civilized country, while really living under a system more barbarous and inconsistent with itself than existed in any other part of the world." Lord Lyndhurst was apprehensive of evil from too great facilities being allowed for divorces, while he admitted the demand for some redress. The Earl of Aberdeen was only opposed to the reference by the fear of prolonging the present system. He maintained the excellence of the law as it is, and the Scotch system of marriage and divorce, and affirmed that the Scotch law making acknowledgment of marriage before witnesses, followed by cohabitation, a lawful marriage, was founded in reason and justice.

The law was finally referred to the Select Committee asked for. The Times, we saw, fears that it may rest there, and never behold the light of day again. But we think not. Lord Lyndhurst having pledged himself to the justice and necessity, we think that he will not let it die. It is a pleasant sight to see a veteran lawyer like Lord Lyndhurst, and one that has always stood firmly for the good old things against the things that are new—to see such an one taking the initiative in such a measure of legal and social reform. He could not do better for his own fame than to connect his memory with the abolition of those relics of barbarism, and the equalization of the legal rights of women and of men in these most important particulars. Lord Lyndhurst is now in his eighty-fifth year, and yet there is no voice listened to with more attention, and the opinion of no one is of greater weight in the Lords and with the people than his. He has survived the old partisan bitterness which his persistent Toryism excited in the hearts of multitudes yearning for better things than they found. Indeed, he has almost survived parties, for the rallying of men in and out of Parliament, under certain leaders, can hardly be called parties in the old Fox and Pitt or Wellington and Grey sense of the term. He belongs as it were to history, while he is still as prompt and as able to play his part on the present scene as ever. Witness his speech, a year ago, on the conduct of Austria in the Russian War. But a great legal reform like this, which touches such life and domestic happiness at so many points, is one that most fitly becomes a public man of fifty years' standing. He could not more gracefully round his long life of public service than by a work of wise humanity like this.

From the National Era.

### M. DE LAMARTINE.

The name of Lamartine, patriot and philanthropist, poet and orator, is familiar to the people of this country; and the noble part he acted in the French Revolution of 1848 won him a high place in its affections, which he has never forfeited. Unfortunately, the Revolution involved him in pecuniary embarrassments, and these have been aggravated since by causes beyond his control. His landed property lies in the wine-producing region of France, but the failure of the vine for five successive years having deprived his tenants of their chief support, and imposed upon him, to a great extent, the burden of maintaining them, he finds himself, now in his sixty-fifth year, encumbered with debt, and driven to extraordinary exertions to save himself from impoverishment. As one of the means of extricating himself, he proposes to issue a Monthly, entitled a "Familiar Course of Universal Literature," to continue two years, and to embrace, we suppose, at once the History and Philosophy of the Literature of the Past and Present.

This affords an occasion to the People of the United States to show their appreciation of the eminent man, in a way most agreeable to his feelings, and beneficial to themselves. Mr. J. B. Desplace, formerly one of the editors of the *Courier de l'Europe*, of London, and a distinguished friend of Lamartine, visits this country for the purpose of bringing the subject to the attention of our countrymen. It is with him purely a labor of love. He has already been warmly welcomed by our leading literary men, and is now in Washington, for the purpose, we presume, of soliciting the kind offices of the many distinguished men here.

The following card from Mr. Desplace will more clearly explain his mission: "Lamartine having spent his whole life in doing good to others, and in enlightening mankind by his labors, is now, in his old age, reduced to a state bordering on poverty. Although sixty-five, he rises regularly at four in the morning, and works to an advanced hour in the day, for the benefit of his creditors. The results of these labors will be embraced in a new monthly periodical, which he has just started, entitled 'A Familiar Course of Universal Literature.' This publication will extend over two years, and will embody the thoughts, and reflections of this illustrious man—the very essence of his intellectual life.

"I have come to the United States to make an appeal to the sympathies of the American nation on his behalf, and to get for this publication as many subscribers as possible. I have to add, that as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, from my brief intercourse with your countrymen, there is no reason to apprehend that the subscription which I have undertaken this mission will be disappointed. I have everywhere been received with the greatest kindness, and the most cordial disposition has been manifested to further his objects. The importance of these to Mr. de Lamartine will be manifestly explained by a brief extract from his letter to Mr. Bancroft: "I introduce to you one of my best friends, Mr. J. B. Desplace, who, out of pure love for me, goes to America exclusively for the purpose of forwarding my interests. His success is, with me, a matter of life or death.

"A committee is in course of formation to assist in promoting the purpose of my visit. Messrs. Bancroft, Washington Irving, W. C. Bryant, C.

King, President of Columbia College, Lieutenant General Scott, and Messrs. Richard B. Kimball and Dudley Ben, have kindly consented to act on it. Messrs. Prescott, Longfellow, Felton, and other eminent gentlemen in New York and elsewhere, for whom I have letters, or who are likely to co-operate, will be applied to for the same object. When a proper appeal to the American nation shall be drawn up by the committee, I shall go to Washington to have it signed by such Representatives and Senators of the different States as will favor me with their names, so as to make of it a subscription a national instead of a local affair. There are many friends of Lamartine in the United States, who may, perhaps, be glad to know where I am located. To them, I have to state, that for the present I have taken up my headquarters in New York, at the New York Hotel.

### PERILOUS CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

The subjoined Washington letter we find in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Kansas affairs occupy as much attention here as any other question whatever, and are soon to be the engrossing subject for the consideration of the people of the whole country. Dr. Stringfellow is here, and if his representations can be relied upon, there is much less danger of a speedy outbreak in that quarter than has been supposed, but if the advice which he is said to have given should be adopted by the President, all the apprehensions that have been entertained will be realized. He is represented as having stated that the accounts of disturbances had been much exaggerated, that no regular conflicts, as reported, had taken place, and that if all outsiders could be excluded, order and quiet would soon be restored.

A gentleman connected with the Government service on the borders of Kansas, has also just arrived here, and his representations of the actual state of the country are different and much more alarming. He reports that there is fighting in all the inhabited parts of the territory; that bands of marauders and murderers, called "law and order men," "kickapoo rangers," &c., are roving about the territory, killing the peaceful settlers, and the scenes rendered classic by their father's writings. The eldest, Robert, is living on a retiring pension in Dumfries, having been in the civil service of the government; the other two, James and William, obtained commissions in the East India Company's service, and have attained, respectively, the ranks of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

But the most important fact mentioned by him is, that at least four or five thousand men are now being organized and armed in Missouri, for the purpose of a descent upon Kansas, and with the determination to drive out of the territory all the free settlers.

They will meet with little resistance, and expect none at all from the government, or from the United States. They do not think that Col. Sumner will dare to interfere, even if so ordered, and if he does, they will drive him out of the territory along with his handful of men. They expect the President to withdraw these troops, and to send no more, and he is distinctly of the opinion that the President has been advised within the last few days to take by the friends of the Atchison party—not only of Missouri, but of other slaveholding States. Two Southern Senators were well known to the President, and the opinions on this subject, have earnestly pressed the President to withdraw all the U. S. troops from Kansas, and leave the difficulty to be settled by the parties concerned. Should this course be adopted, or what is the same thing in effect, insufficient force be sent to Kansas, the result would be a civil war, in which the whole country would soon become involved.

Nothing will avert this calamity but the prompt action of the President. He must send to the territory a force, under a discreet and firm commander, sufficient to preserve the peace of the territory against all parties and persons who may disturb or threaten it.

### AN INDIGNANT CHRISTIAN.

MR. EDITOR:—A recent number of the *New York Tribune*, in giving some extracts from a work on the "American Pulpit," just published, copies from the work an anecdote which I think is good enough for the *Investigator*:

"At this time there resided in the city a colored clergyman, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, well educated, and the owner of considerable property, by the name of S. E. Corbish. One Sabbath, on going to hear Dr. Cox preach, he was invited to take a seat with one of the members in the body of the church. This circumstance was regarded as an insult by other prominent members, who held a meeting after service and expressed their indignation. Dr. Cox was a brother minister and personal friend of the obnoxious person, and, as he was a man of good sense and high sense of justice. It was inevitable that he should take sides with the hostile member; and thereupon he preached, on a succeeding evening, a division of mankind into five races, for the purpose of dispelling the antiquated and false application of the colored idea of the brotherhood of man, and illustrated the folly of judging men according to color, by saying, among other things, that the Abyssinians made their devil a white man; that Christ himself was not of our complexion; that he was in numbers, and in possession of all the power of the world."

From the Evening Post.

### A VISIT TO THE HOME OF ROBERT BURNS.

In a letter received by the last steamer from Robert Chambers, Esq., occurs the following passage, which may possess interest to some of the numerous admirers of one, "whose fame is wide as the world itself."

"About a fortnight ago W. & R. C. had the pleasure of spending £200 or £300 in the purchase of the profits of the cheap edition of the *Life and Works of Burns*, edited by me, as promised by us at the time of publication.

This sum will be of interest, accumulating till Mrs. Burns and her family cease to exist, to £156, remaining of the fund formerly constituted by Mrs. Begg—it will be sunk into distinct annuities for the daughters.

"The result with their several pensions of £10, (from the same fund) placed them above all risk of anything like want."

The Mrs. Begg alluded to, it is almost unnecessary to mention, is the youngest sister of the poet Burns. She is now residing on the banks of the "Bonnie Doon" with her two daughters. As a pendant to the above, I may add that during the time of speaking of Dr. Cox visiting this country, an early train from Glasgow, on a pilgrimage to the birth-place and tomb of Robert Burns. Among the cherished reminiscences of that, to me, eventful day, is the recollection of an interview with Mrs. Begg, who, at the time I saw her, was in the enjoyment of good health and in possession of all her faculties though she had completed her eighty-fourth (84th) year. During my stay of about an hour, I heard from her many interesting details of her family and the olden time. Mrs. Begg remembers her brother's pining his address, when in his twenty-second year, to a rustic beauty residing a few miles distant from the home of the Burns, on whom he composed his curious song of similes, "On Cessnock Banks there lives a lass." The year following, 1782, she recollects being at a merry dancing party at Torbolton, in company with her brother Robert, and her sister, Agnes, and Annabella.

Mrs. Begg recalls distinctly the death of her father, which occurred on the 13th of February, 1784, as related in Chambers' Burns. She stood by his bedside that morning, with no other than his brother James, to the window with her father endeavored to speak, but could only murmur a few words of comfort, such as were suitable for a child, concluding with an injunction to walk in virtue's path and shun every vice. After a pause he said there was one of his family for whose conduct he feared. He repeated the same expression, when the young poet came up and said: "Oh! father, is it you mean?" The old man said it was Robert James, the window with the tears streaming down his manly cheeks, and his bosom swelling as if it would burst, from the very restraint he put upon himself. The father had marked his son.

### TRUTH.

Oh! seek for Truth!  
Win thou the threshold of her halls;  
In age or youth,  
Seek her still whate'er befalls.  
Rich is the feast she freely spreads;  
And round her broad time-honored heads,  
Who sought her long and won her well,  
In peace and joy forever dwell.

Shrink not from toil!  
Truth, rich and lovely, oft upspring  
On poorest soil:  
O'er deserts she her perfume flings!  
Sweet the reward her labor wins!  
And calm that sleep when day is done,  
Of those who toil the truth to find,  
With ready hand and earnest mind.

Heed not the scorn  
Of worldly men who dwell around;  
But, night and morn,  
Worship the truth wher'er 'tis found!  
Truth seekers ever were reviled;  
But lowest fate and acient mild  
Prevail against ignoble pride,  
And turn the venom'd shaft aside.

Fear not to scan  
The deep profound, or mountain height;  
Heed not the man  
Who draws out creeds to keep thee right.  
Examine all creeds old or new;  
Test all with Reason through and through,  
For God in bounty, reason gave,  
From error's gloom our souls to save.

Serve not aside!  
Thy rule of duty sketch aright—  
Then true abide:  
Inquiring still, with ardor bright,  
Like cloudlet's shadow on the stream,  
Or passing grief in childhood's dream,  
Shall be the ills and woes of earth  
To him who knows of truth the worth.

### AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

At a late meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the following epistle was read, and enrolled amongst the curiosities of the institution: From Women friends at the yearly meeting held at Haverhill the 21st of the 7th month, 1726.

From Women friends at several quarterly and monthly meetings belonging to the same, Greeting,  
Dear and well beloved Sisters,  
A weighty concern upon many faithful friends at this meeting in relation to divers and liberties that are too frequently taken, by some that walk among us and are accounted of us; we are willing, in the pure love of truth which has mercifully visited our souls, tenderly to caution and advise our friends against those things which we think inconsistent with our ancient Christian testimony of plainness in apparel, etc., some of which we think proper to particularize.

As first, that immodest fashion of hooping petticoats, or the immoderation of their skirts, or something put into their petticoats to make them set full, or wearing more than is necessary, or any other immoderation whatsoever, which we take to be but a branch springing from the same corrupt root of covetousness, and that none of our friends accustom themselves to wear their gowns with superfluous folds behind, but plain and decent; nor to go without aprons, nor to wear superfluous garters or plaits in their caps or pinners, nor to wear their heads dressed high behind; neither to cut or lay their hair on their forehead or temples.

And that friends be careful to avoid wearing striped shoes, or red or white henna shoes or cloze, or shoes trimmed with gaudy colors.

Likewise, that all friends be careful to avoid superfluity of furniture in their houses, and as much as may be to refrain using gaudy flowered or striped calicoes and stuffs.

And also that no friends use that irreverent practice of taking snuff, or handling snuff boxes one to another in meetings.

Also that friends avoid the unnecessary use of fans in meetings lest in divert the mind from the more inward and spiritual exercise which all ought to be concerned in.

And also that friends do not accustom themselves to go with bare breasts or bare necks.

There is likewise a tender concern upon our minds to recommend unto all friends the constant use of plain language, etc., being a branch of our ancient Christian testimony, for which many of our worthy Elders underwent deep sufferings in their day, as they likewise did because they could not get the common salutations by bowing and cringing the body, which we earnestly desire friends may be careful to avoid.

And we further tenderly advise and exhort that all friends be careful to maintain love and unity, and to watch against whisperings and evil surmises one against another; and to keep in humility, that nothing be done through strife or vain glory; and that those who are concerned to take an oversight over the flock, do it not as lords over God's heritage, but as servants to the churches.

Dear sisters, these things we solemnly recommend to your care and notice, in a degree of that divine

which hath graciously manifested itself for the redemption of a remnant from the vain conversation, custom and fashions that are in the world, that we might be unto the Lord a chosen generation, royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people showing forth the praises of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous light; that we may all walk as children of the light and of the day, in the earnest desire of our souls.

We conclude with the salutations of unfeigned love, your friends and sisters.

Signed on behalf and by order of the said meeting, by HANNAH HILL.

### THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, OHIO.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum payable in advance. Or, \$2.00 at the end of the year.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARCUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

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### GEO. W. MANLY.

AMBIOTYPE AND

DAGUERRIAN ARTIST!

CARY'S BLOCK,

Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

Salem, June 23, 1855.

### D. WALTON.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF STOVES.

Also, Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Stove Furniture, Pipe, &c. A great variety of Japanese Ware and Toys.

SALEM, Aug. 15, 1855.

### B. W. SPEAR, M. D.

ECCLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON:

OFFICE OVER M'CONNELL'S STORE, ON MAIN STREET;

Residence North Side of Green Street, second door West of the Eleventh street.

SALEM, April 24, 1855.

### PITTSBURGH WATER CURE.

This institution for the Cure of the sick, is situated on the Ohio River and Ohio and Pa. R. R., 10 miles West of the City at

HAYSVILLE STATION.

All kinds of disease successfully treated. For particulars Address either of the physicians, Box 1304 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. FRASE, M. D.

H. FRASE, M. D.

MRS. C. P. FRASE, M. D.

April 13th, 1855.

### New Store and New Goods.

T. L. RICHARDS.

Is now opening out, in North Benton, Mahoning County, Ohio, a New and Select Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a Superb stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY SHADE AND VARIETY, SUCH AS FANCY, PLAIN AND PLaid SILKS.

Extra Black Dress and Apron Silks. Also, a general assortment of Muslins, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Bird Eye Toweling, Vests, Black Lace Girds and Black Crapes, Elastic Laces, Collars, Undersleeves, Gloves, Hose, Cap Stuffs, Silk Brings, Satin Stripped Poplin, Silk Tissue, Corbairs, Brage, Gingham, Lawns, Mantillas, Tickings, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Calicoes, Cambrics, Nankeens, Jeans, Book Handkerchiefs, Table, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, Braces, Iona, Craplechiefs, Grass Cloth, and French Brilliants.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries, and Notions, usually kept in a country store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock of Goods, as they are determined to sell as low as can be bought in Eastern Ohio.

North Benton, May 31, 1855.—5m.

### Hats, Caps, Wholesale and Retail.

AARON BRADFIELD.

INVITES the attention of the hat wearing part of creation in this neighborhood, and all that deal in the article, to his large assortment of Hats and Caps, of every description, just purchased for the Spring trade which he is now offering at an

OLD STAND, MAIN-ST. SALEM, OHIO.

His stock is the largest ever offered in the County, comprising Silk, Russia, Otter, Soft Fur, Panama, Straw, Leghorn, and Sea weed hats—Cloth, Oil Cloth, Silk and Fust Cap, Ladies Riding Hats and Caps, Children's fancy hats and caps, and every variety now in the market, which he will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. The attention of Merchants is invited to his stock, as he is prepared to fill their orders on as good terms as they can purchase in the East.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Furs, AARON BRADFIELD.

Salem, April 19th, 1855.—4f.

## NEW SHOE STORE.

JOSEPH FOX.